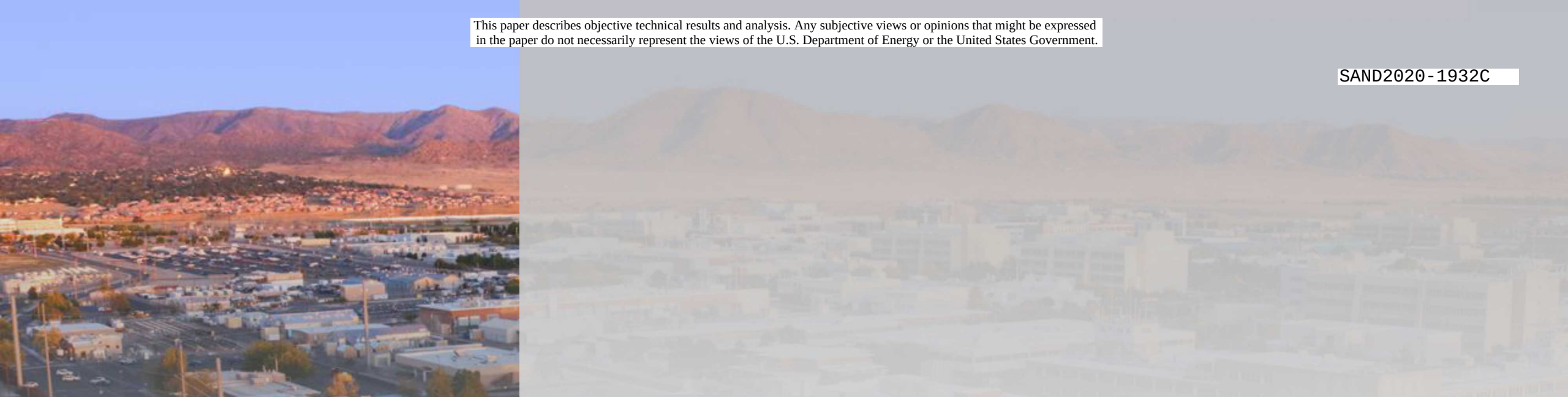




Magnetic sensing using nitrogen-vacancy centers in diamond



Pauli Kehayias

Sandia National Laboratories

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SAND2020-XXXXX

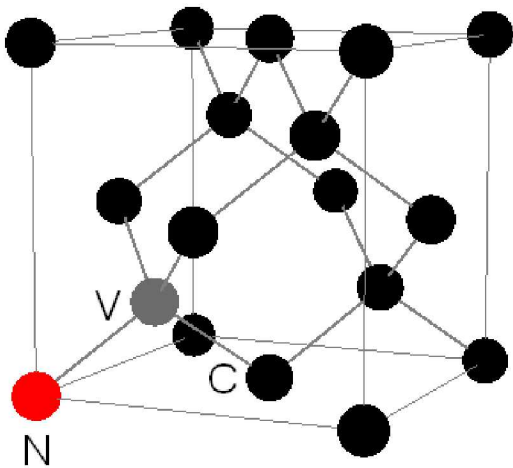
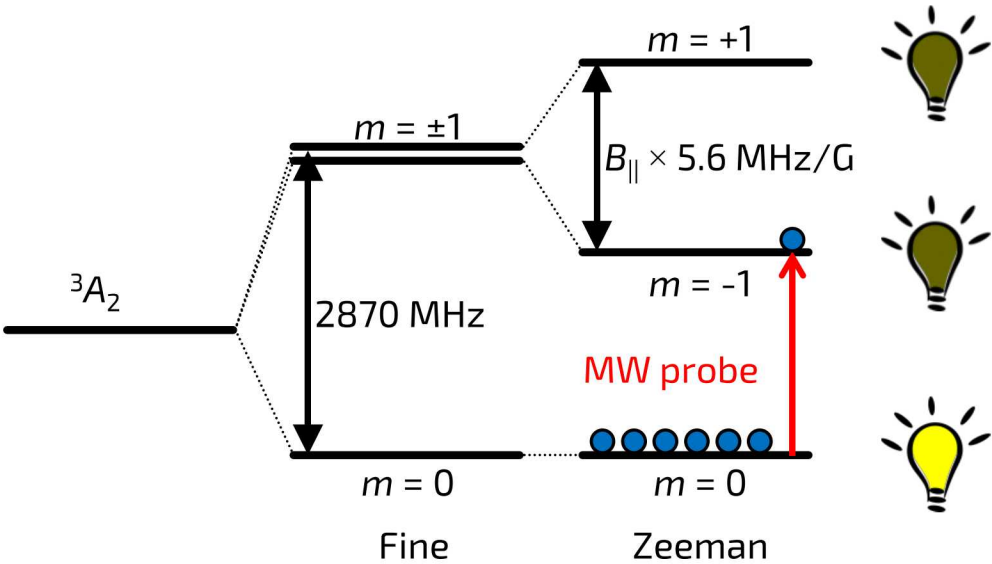
2 NV diamond overview



Naturally-occurring paramagnetic color centers

Discrete electronic states

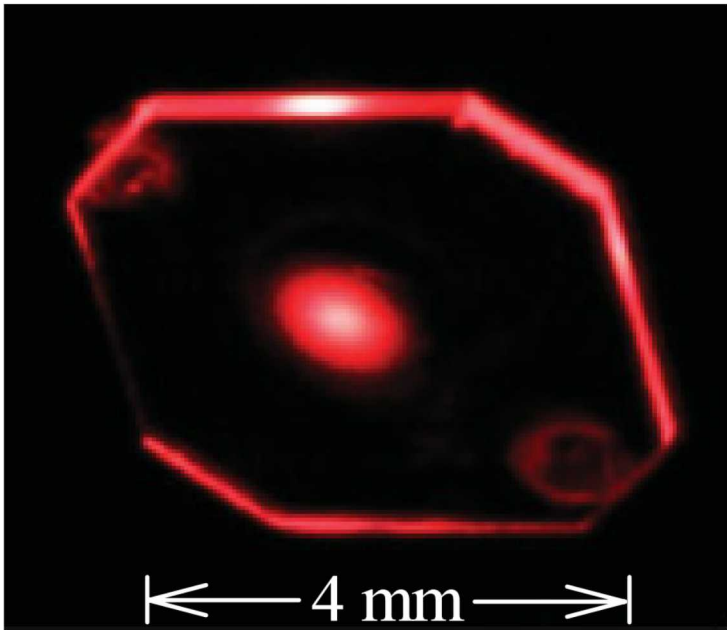
- Magnetically-sensitive ground state
- Optical initialization & readout
- Sublevel-dependent fluorescence
- DC to GHz magnetometry



Synthetic diamond chips (few mm)



NV fluorescence under illumination



Optically detected magnetic resonance (ODMR)

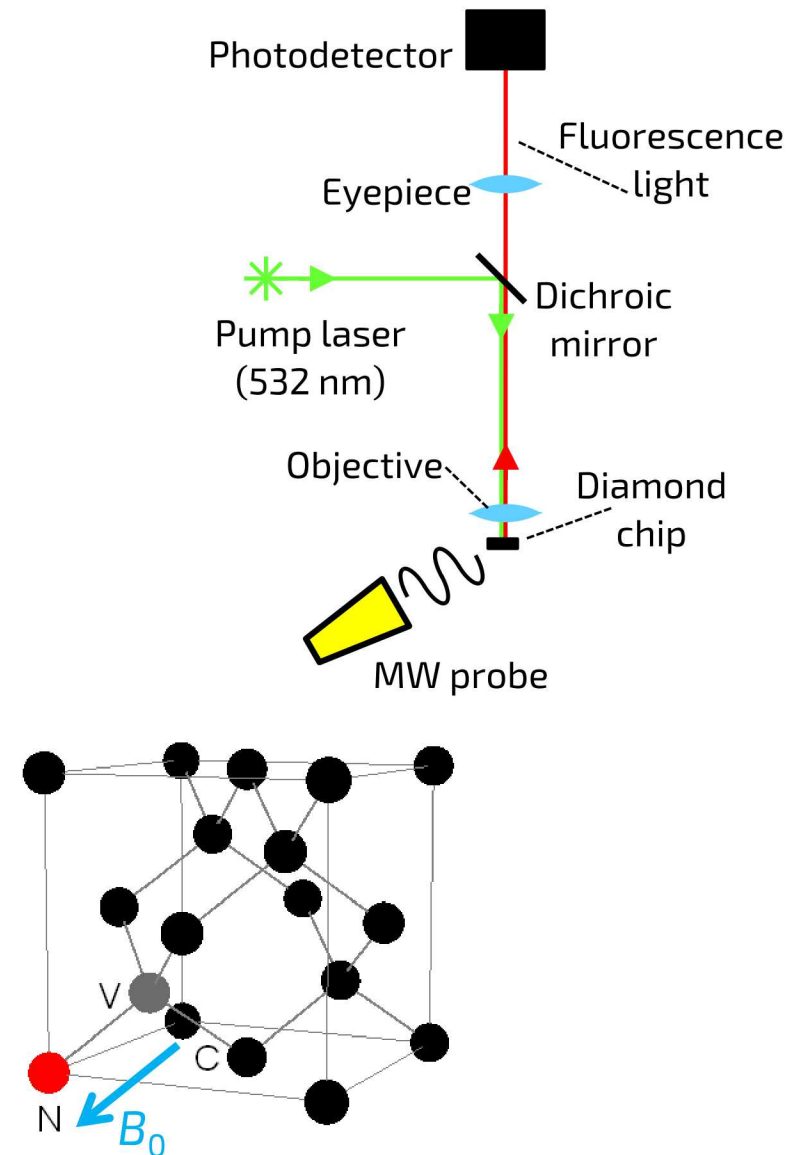
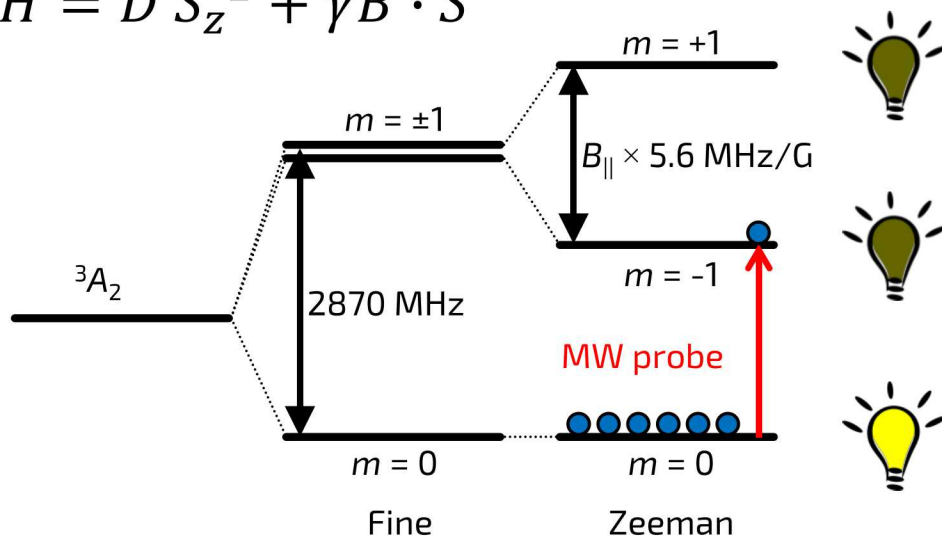


Optically pump NVs to $m = 0$ bright state

Resonant MW drive transitions to $m = \pm 1$, spoil optical pumping

Use resonance frequencies to extract B

$$H = D S_z^2 + \gamma \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S}$$



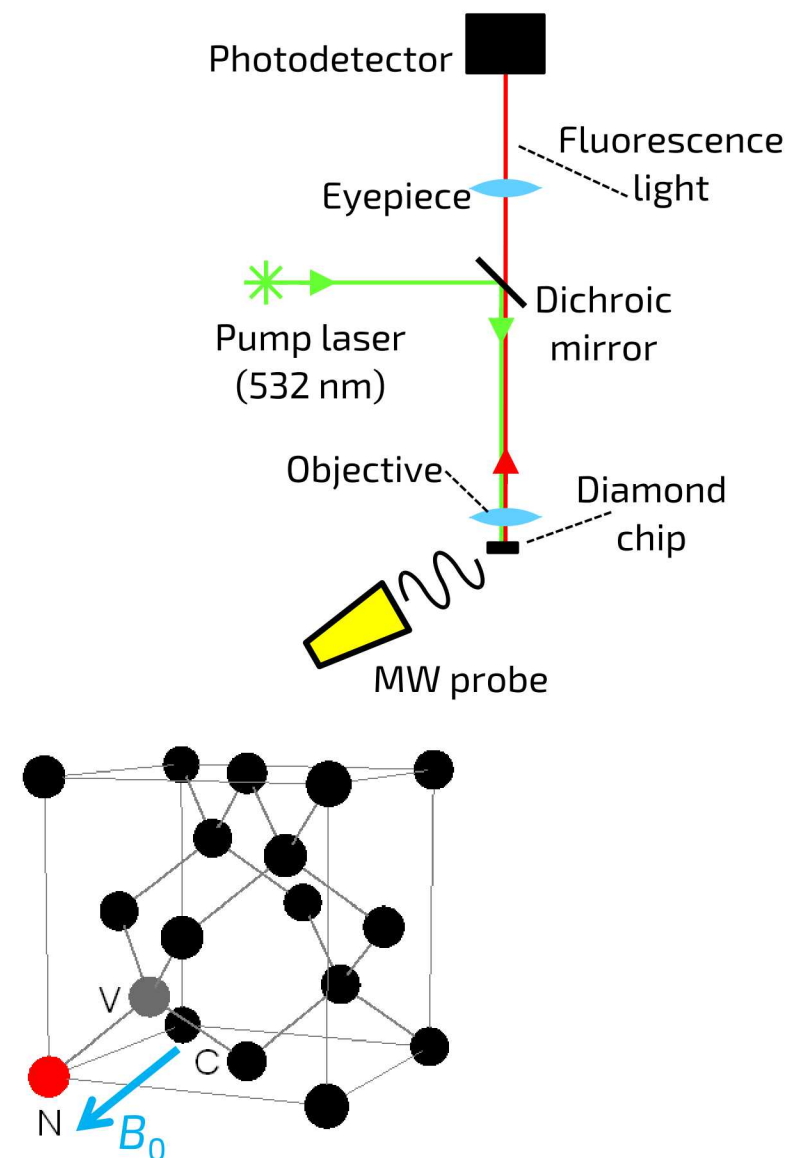
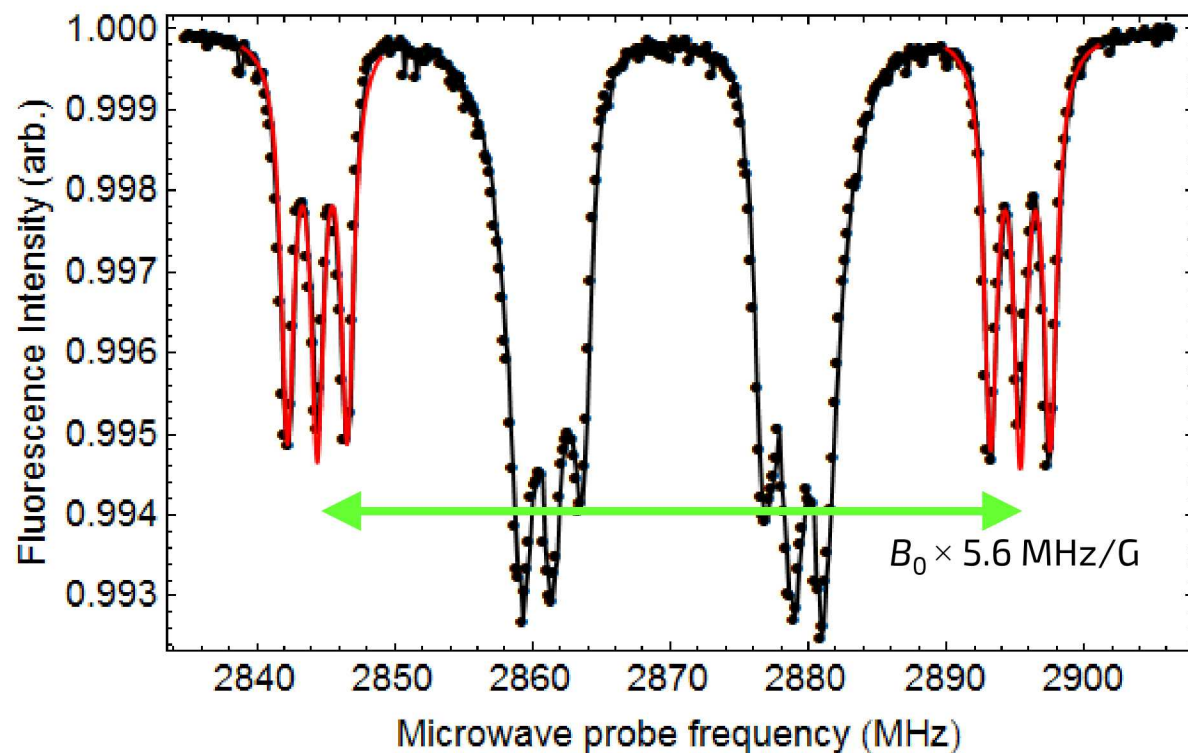
Optically detected magnetic resonance (ODMR)



Optically pump NVs to $m = 0$ bright state

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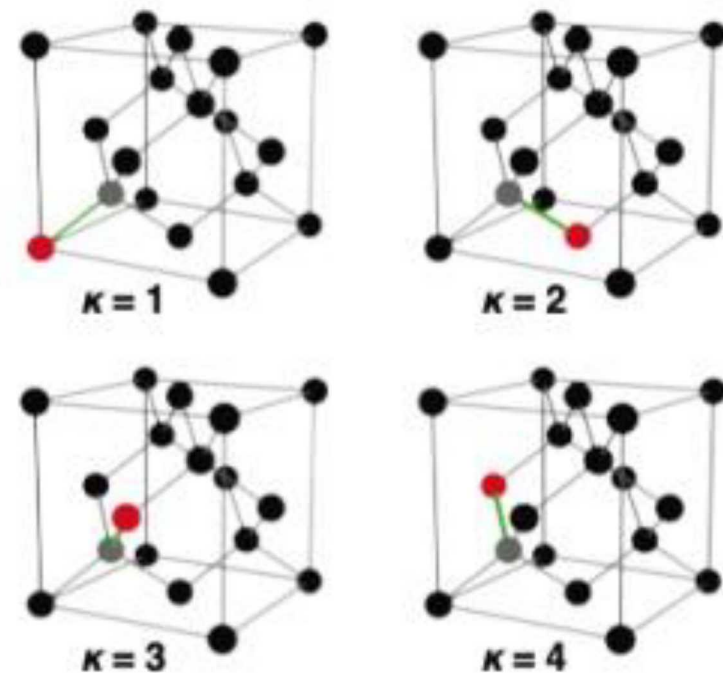
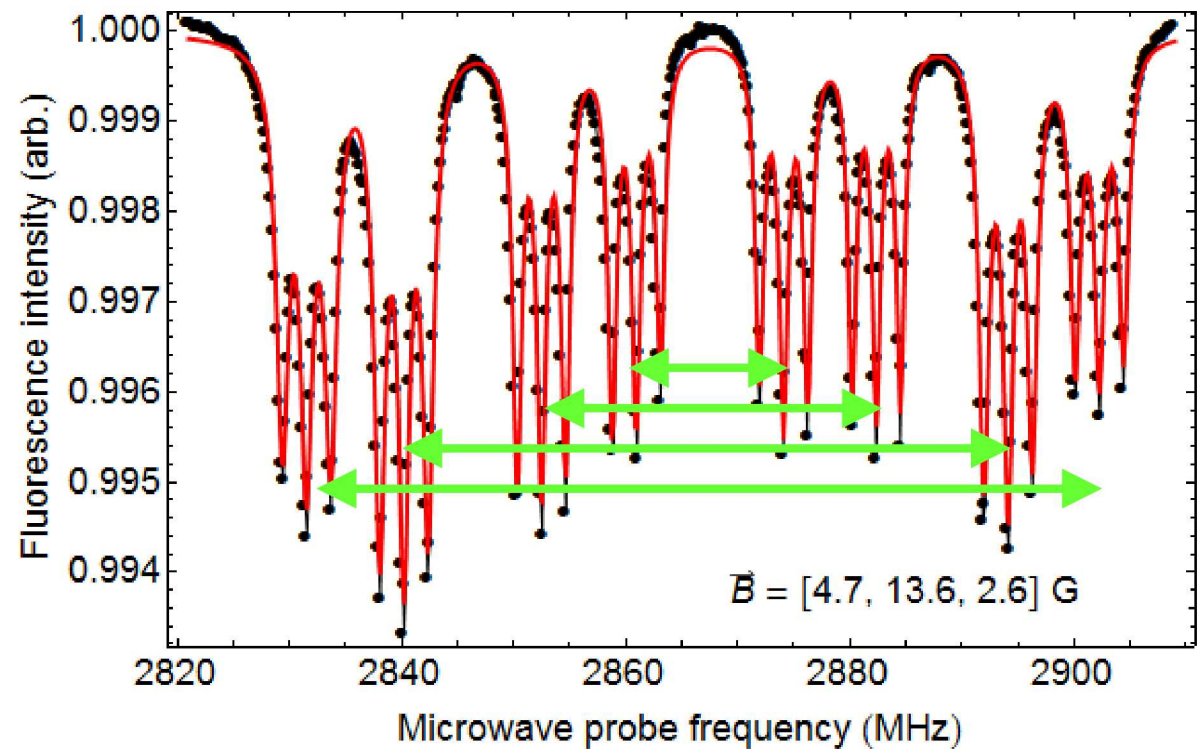
Use resonance frequencies to extract B



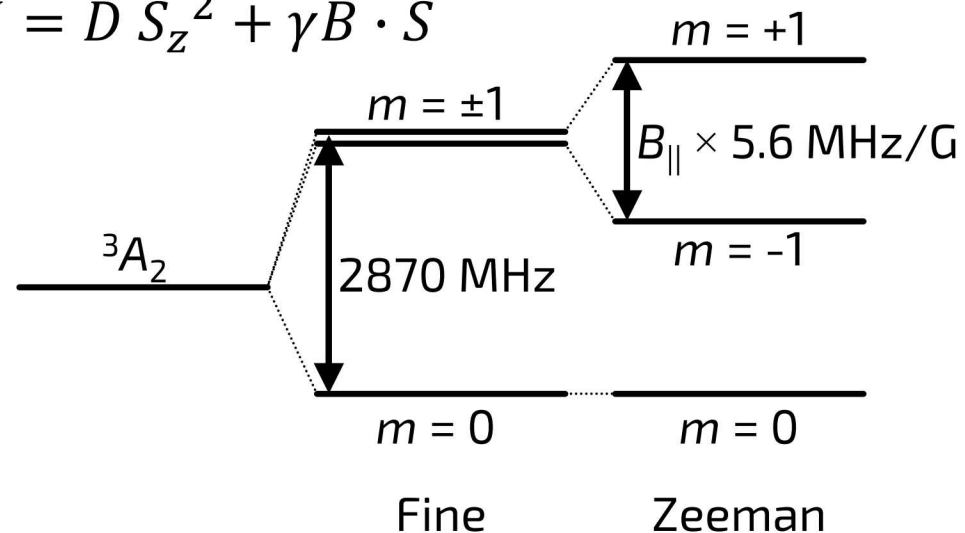
5 Vector magnetometry

Bias field splits resonances for each NV orientation

Reconstruct $\{B_x, B_y, B_z\}$ from the NV Hamiltonian



$$H = D S_z^2 + \gamma \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S}$$



Why use NV magnetometry?

Optical control & readout

Few-ms lifetime at room temperature

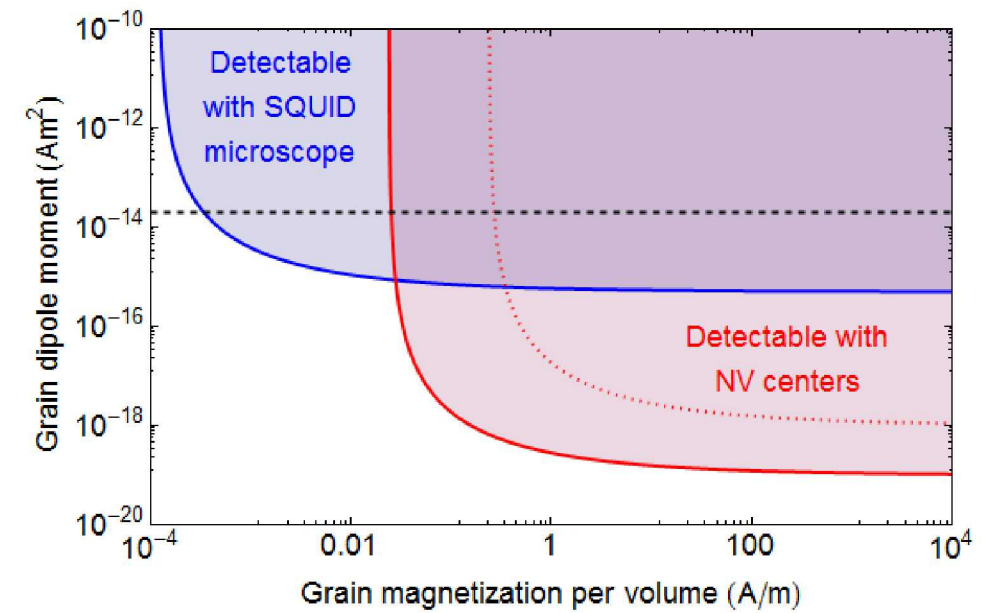
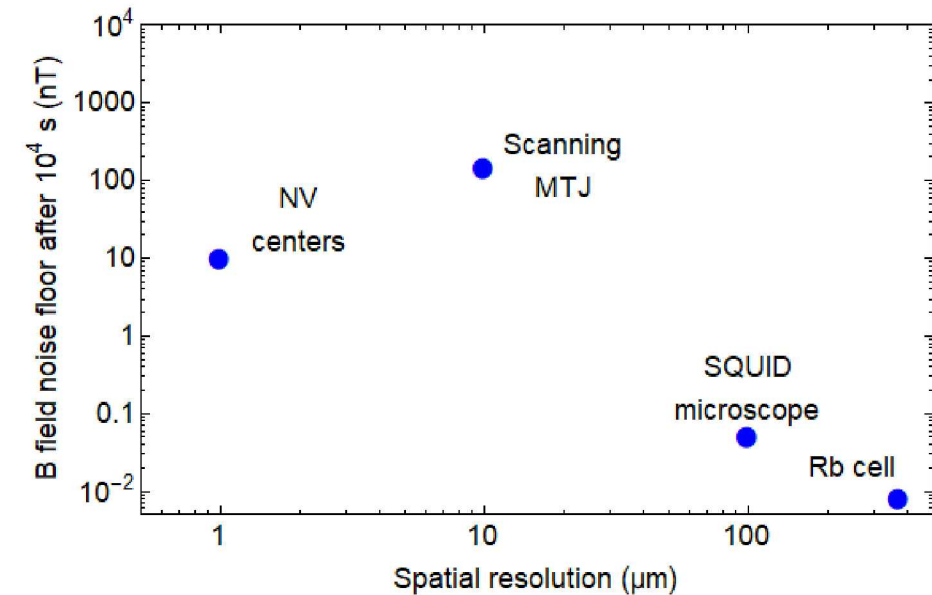
Works in ambient conditions, biocompatible

Small sensor-target separation

Ideal for sensing small samples



Magnetic sensitivity vs. spatial resolution



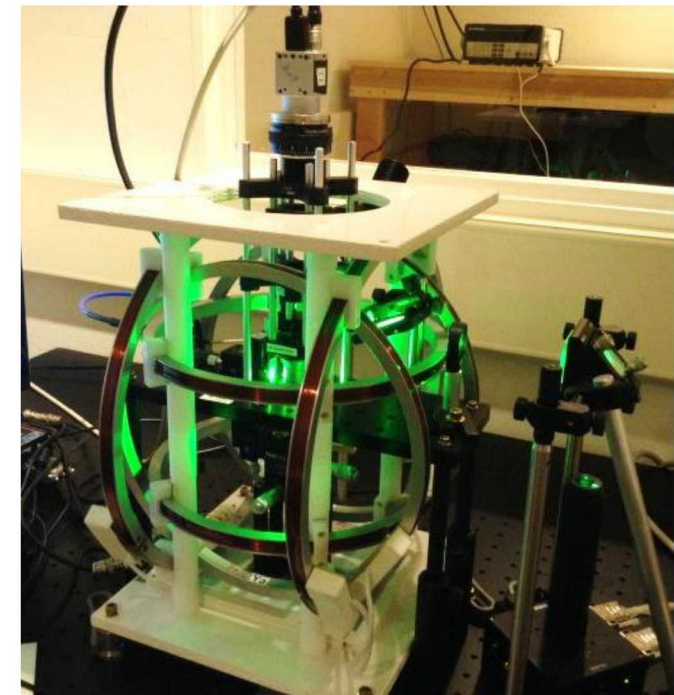
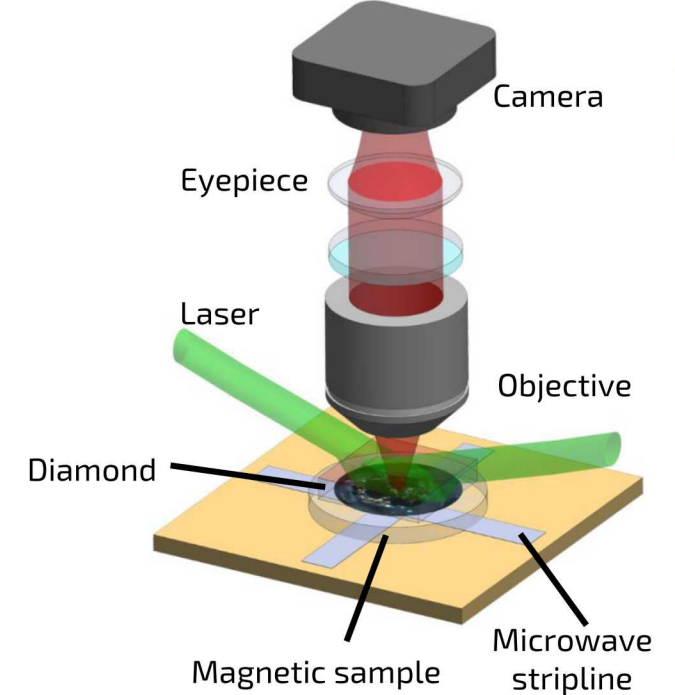
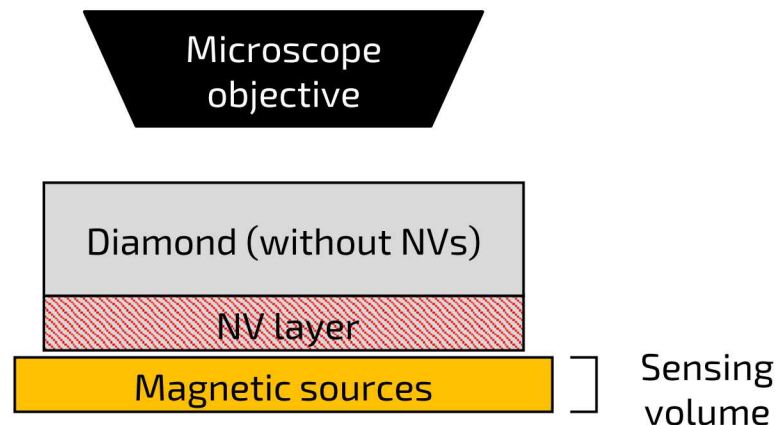
NVs are good for high-res magnetic imaging

NV imager details:

- Few-mm FOV, micron spatial resolution
- Overlay optical and magnetic images
- Sensitive to deep sources (rather than surface magnetization)
- Parallel acquisition (no sensor scanning)
- No cryogens or vacuum

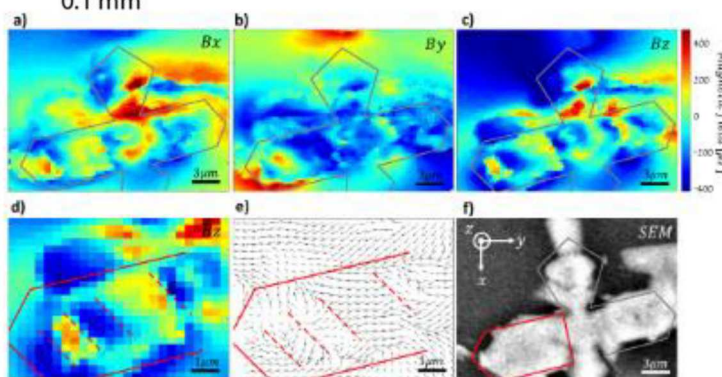
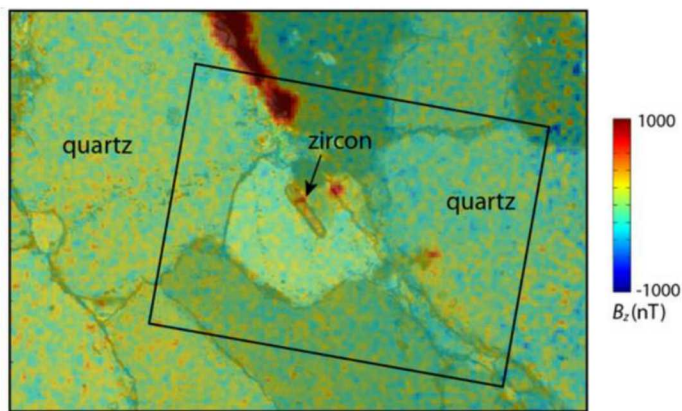
Contributions to magnetic spatial resolution:

- Standoff distance
- NV layer thickness
- Optical diffraction limit

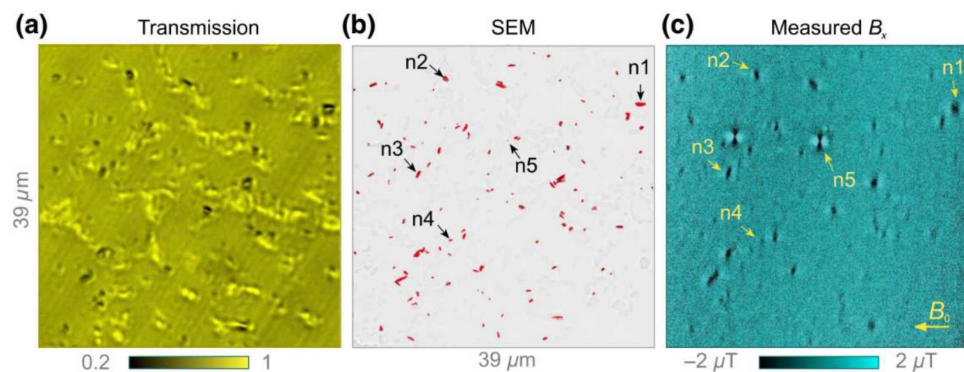
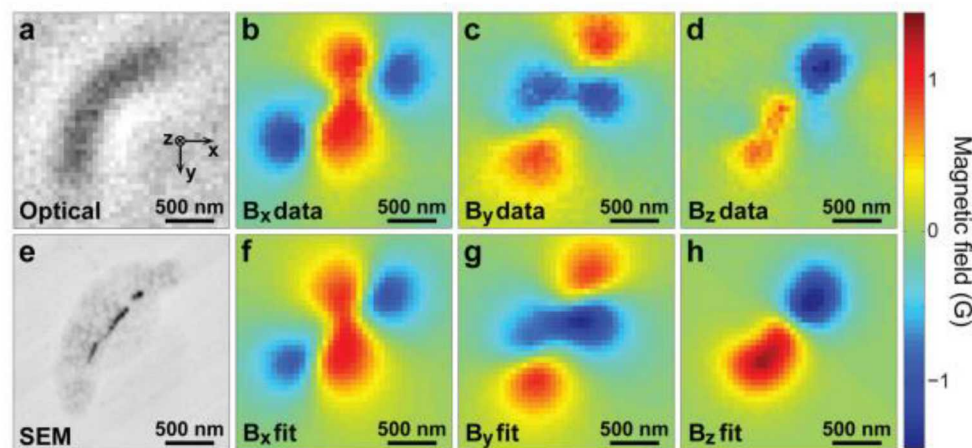


NV magnetic imaging highlights

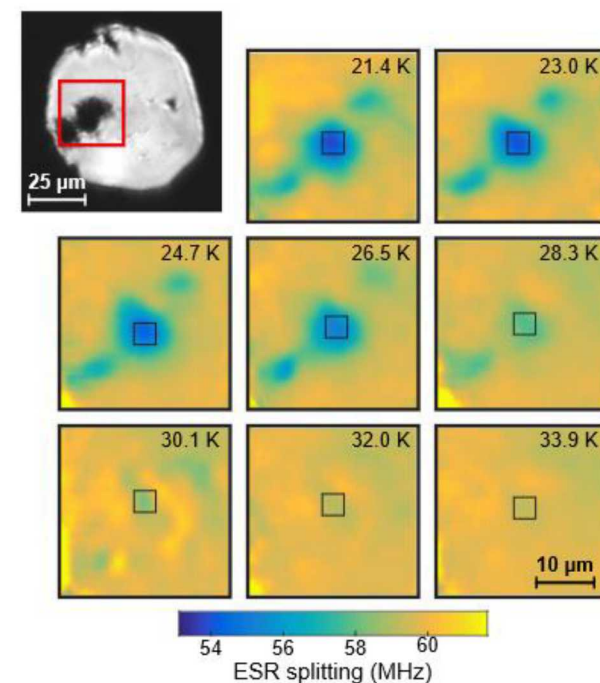
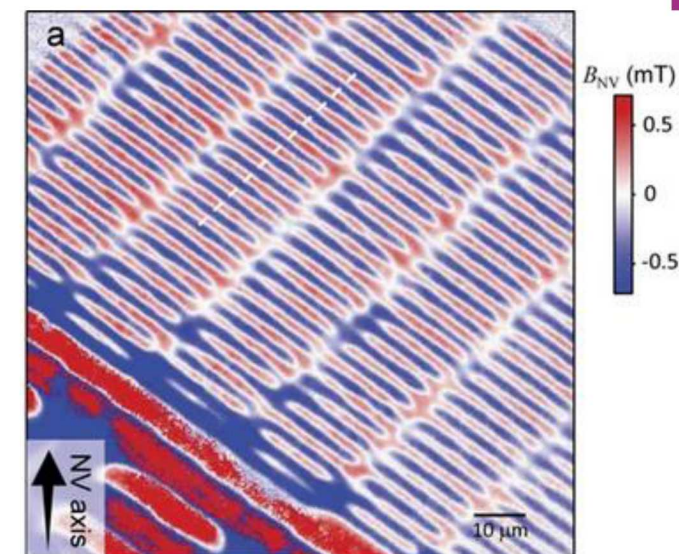
Geomagnetism



Biomagnetism

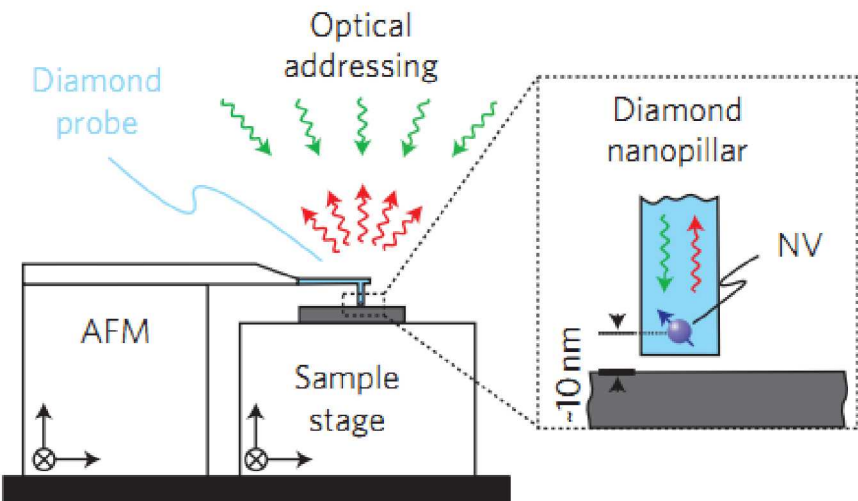


Condensed-matter physics

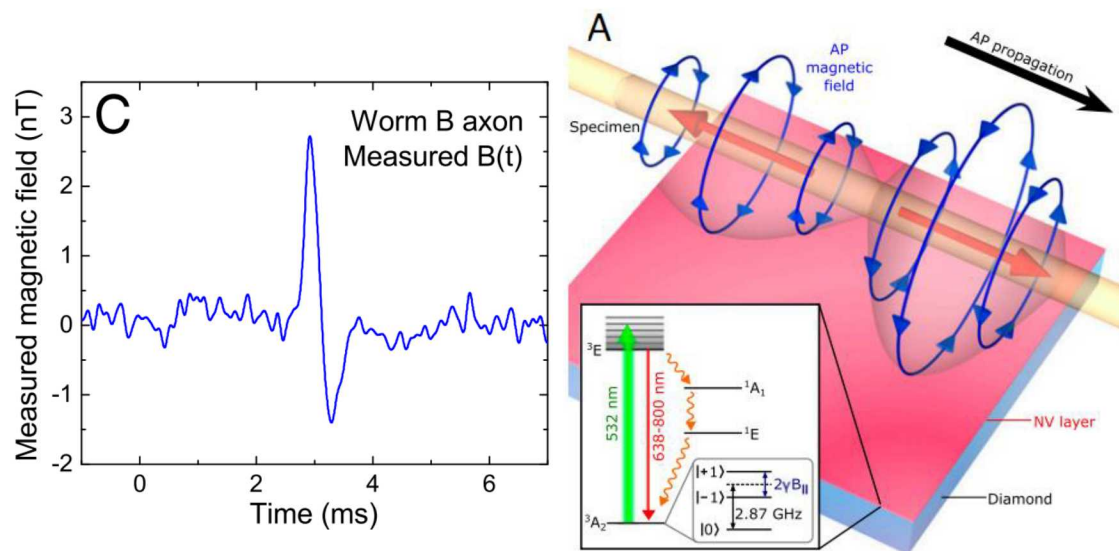


- B. P. Weiss et al., *Geology* 46 5, 427-430 (2018)
 E. Farchi et al., *Spin* 07 03 1740015 (2017)
 D. Le Sage et al., *Nature* 496, 486-489 (2013)
 I. Fescenko et al., *Phys. Rev. Applied* 11 034029 (2019)
 D. A. Simpson et al., *Sci. Rep.* 6 22797 (2016)
 M. Lesik et al., *Science* 366 6471 (2019)

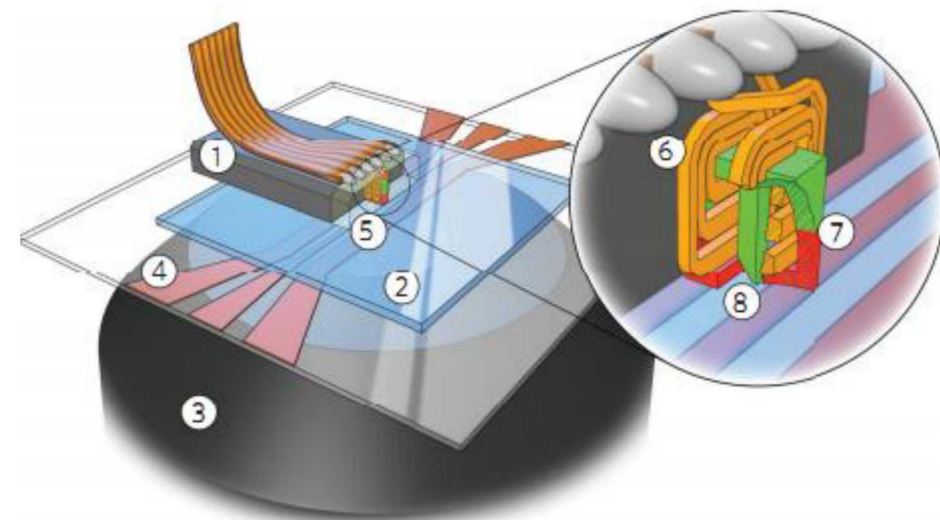
9 NV single-pixel magnetometry highlights



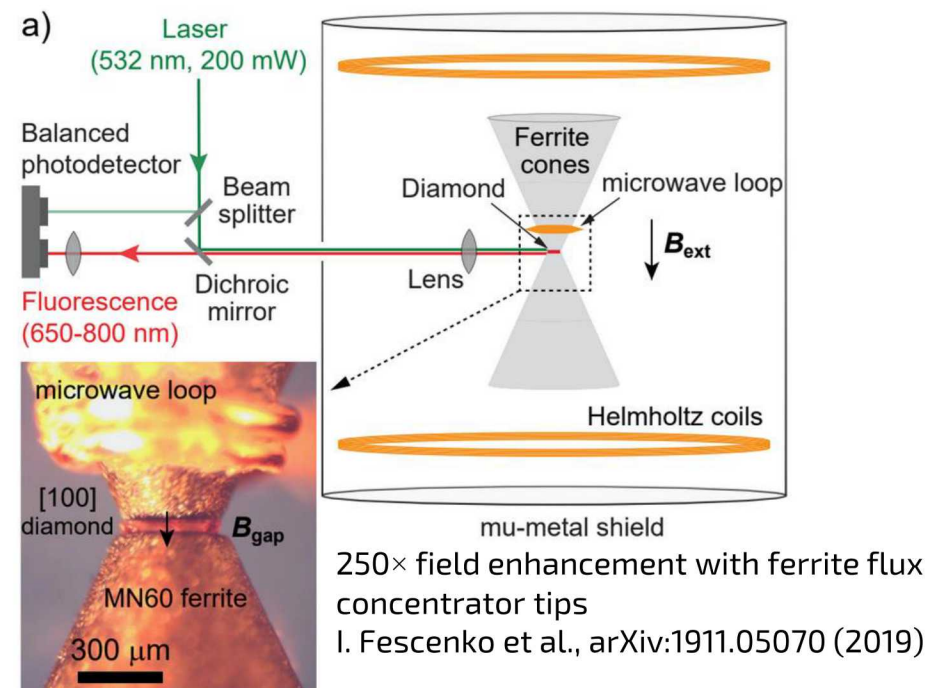
Scanning NV on a cantilever
P. Maletinsky et al., Nature Nano. 7 320 (2012)



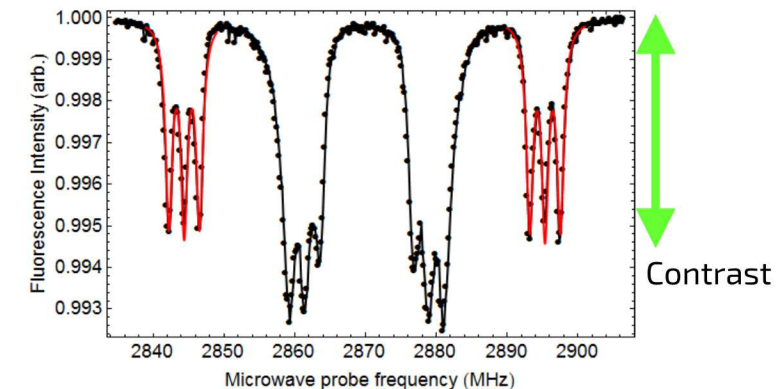
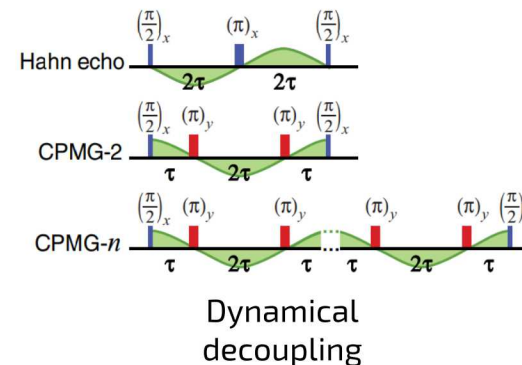
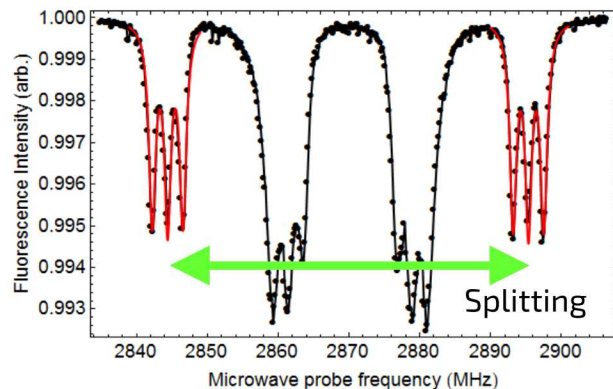
Magnetic field from a marine worm neuron
J. F. Barry et al., PNAS 496 113 14133-14138 (2016)



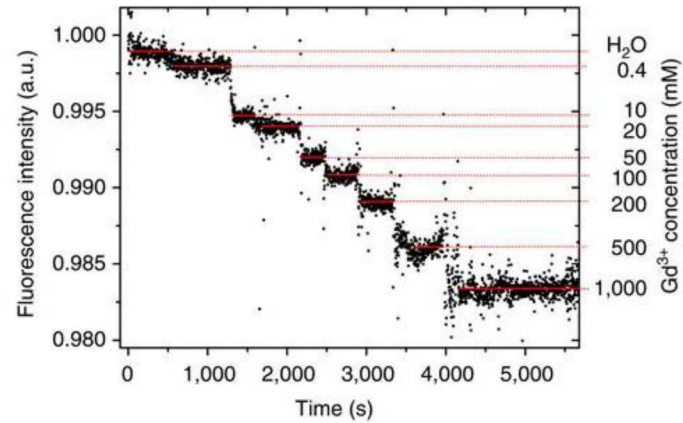
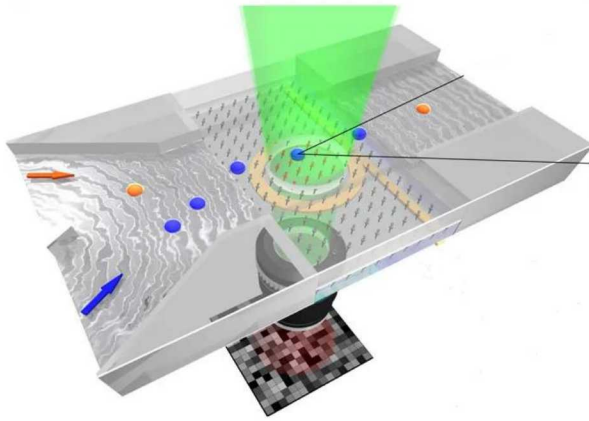
NV hard-drive read-write head magnetometer
I. Jakobi et al., Nature Nano. 12, 67-72 (2017)



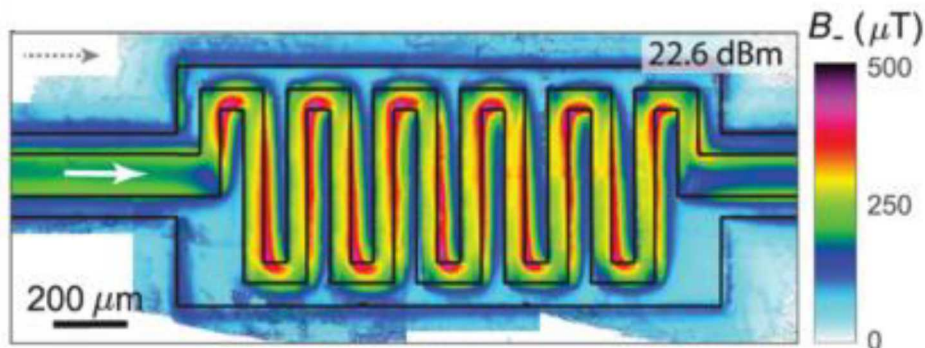
	DC to 10 kHz	10 kHz to 10 MHz	10 MHz to 100 GHz
Techniques	- CW ODMR - Pulsed ODMR - Ramsey interferometry	- Dynamical decoupling - Correlation spectroscopy - Spin locking	- CW ODMR - Rabi driving - Double electron-electron resonance (DEER) - NV T_1 relaxation
Applications	- Paleomag & rock mag - Biomag - Navigation - 2D magnetic structures - Low-frequency electronics	- Small-volume NMR - 2D magnetic structures - RF electronics	- Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) - 2D magnetic structures - MW electronics



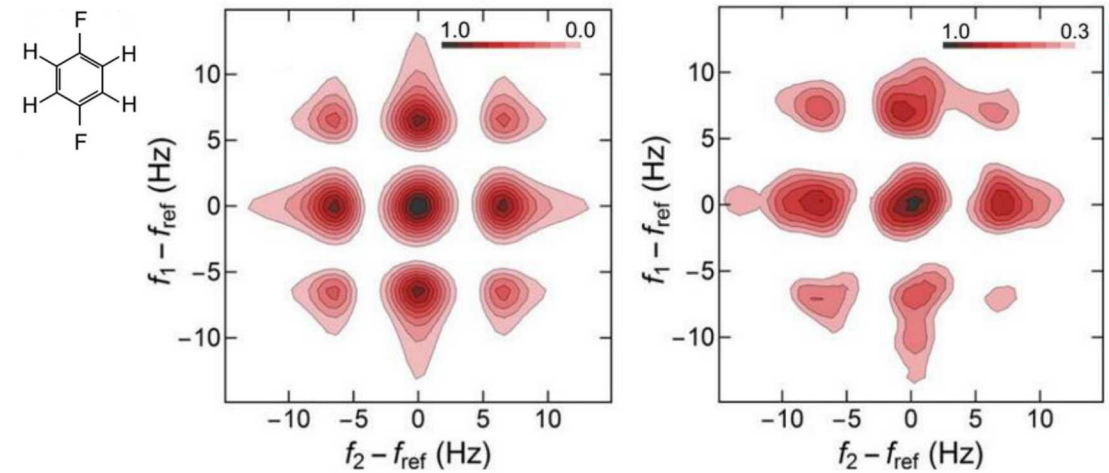
NV AC magnetometry highlights



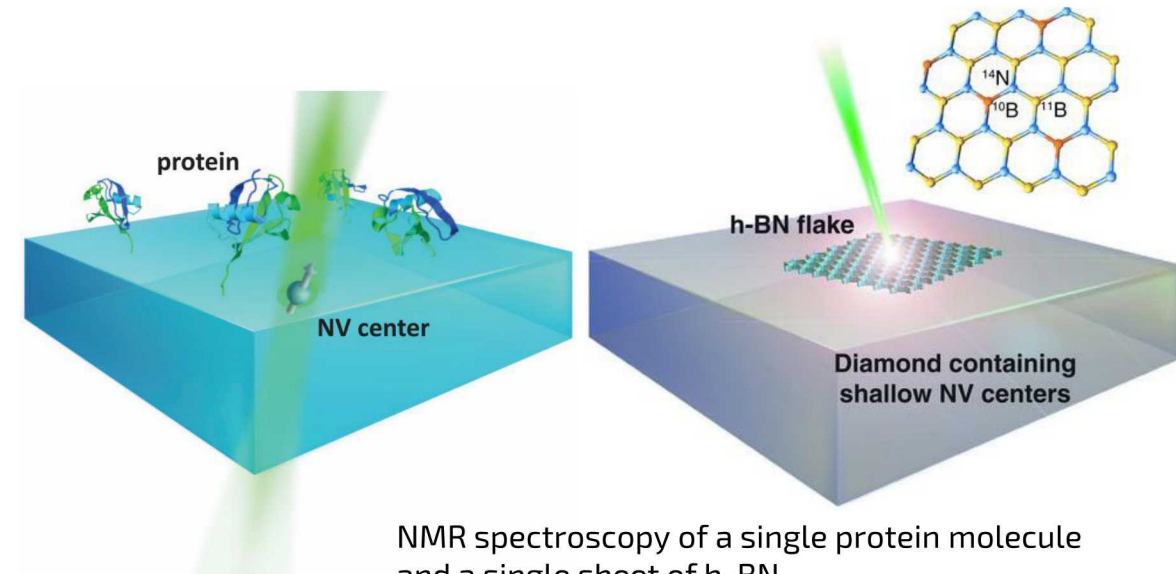
NV T_1 relaxation from Gd^{3+} magnetic noise
S. Steinert et al., Nat Comm 4 1607 (2013)



NV microwave imaging of a meandering waveguide
A. Horsley et al., Phys Rev Applied 10 044039 (2018)



2D correlation spectroscopy of 40 pL 1,4-difluorobenzene
J. Smits et al., Sci Adv 5 eaaw7895 (2019)

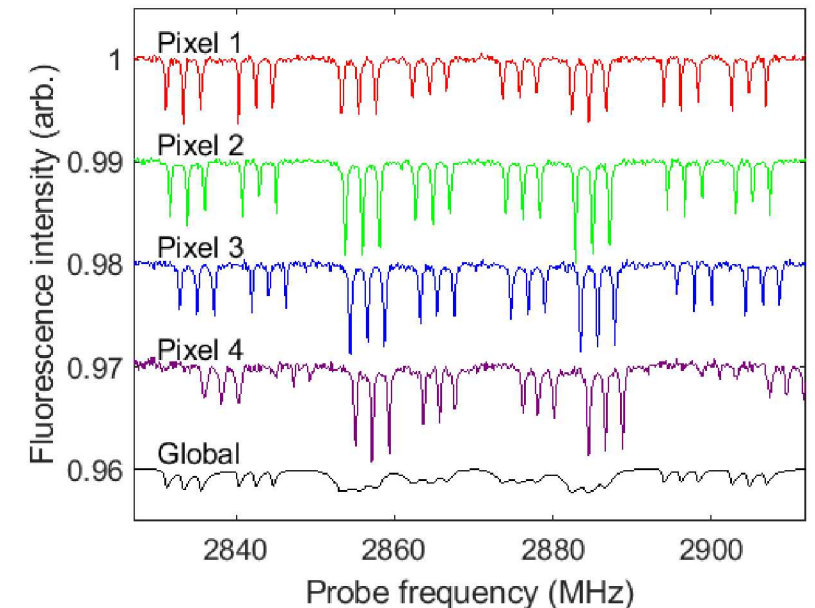
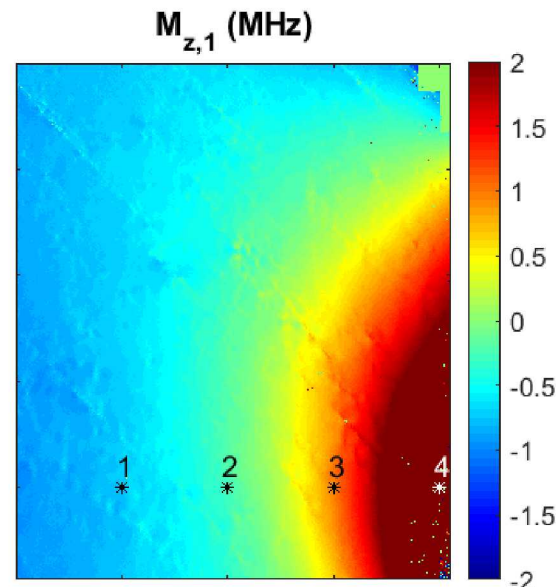
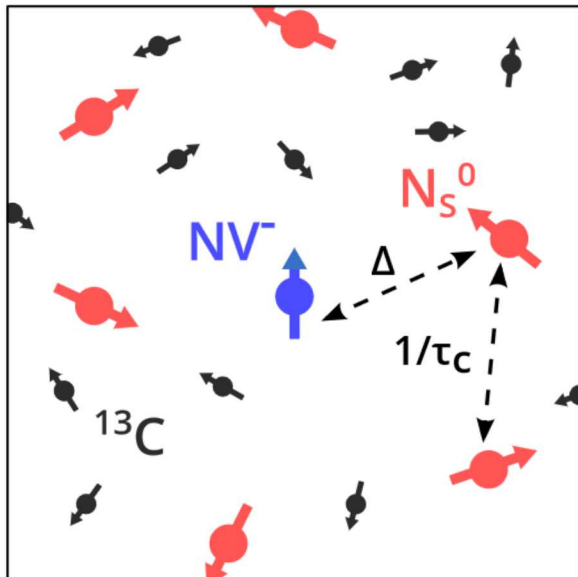


NMR spectroscopy of a single protein molecule
and a single sheet of h-BN
I. Lovchinsky et al., Science 351 6376 (2016)
I. Lovchinsky et al., Science 355 6324 (2017)

T_2^* linewidth broadening

- Magnetic defects (^{13}C , paramagnetic nitrogen, ...)
- Strain & electric field inhomogeneity
- Diamond sample fabrication challenges

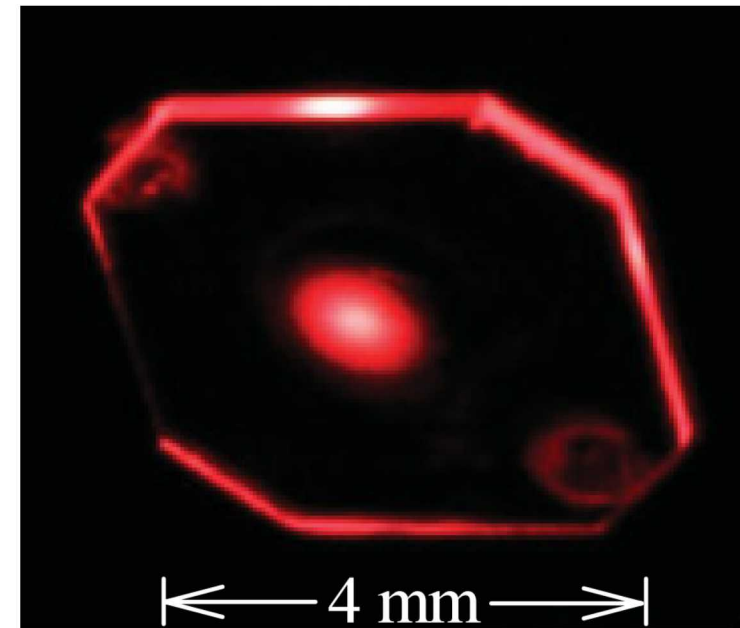
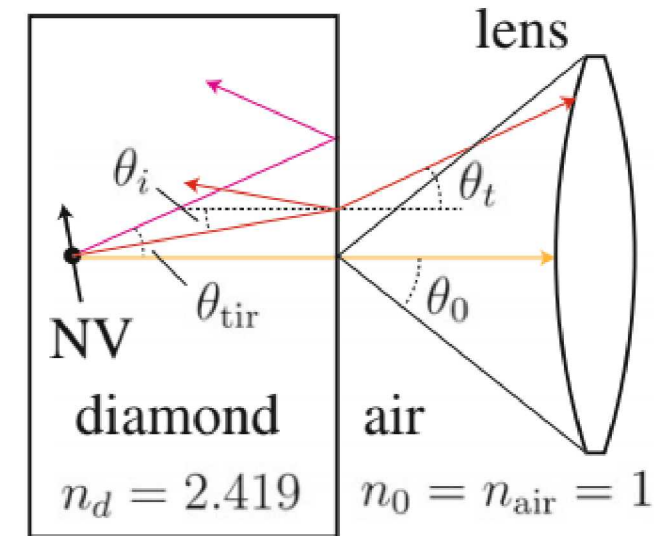
Uniform NV local environments leads to better sensitivity



Optical readout

- Poor collection efficiency
- Few-percent contrast
- Photon shot noise limit instead of spin projection noise limit
- Photon noise only improves like $\sqrt{N_\gamma}$

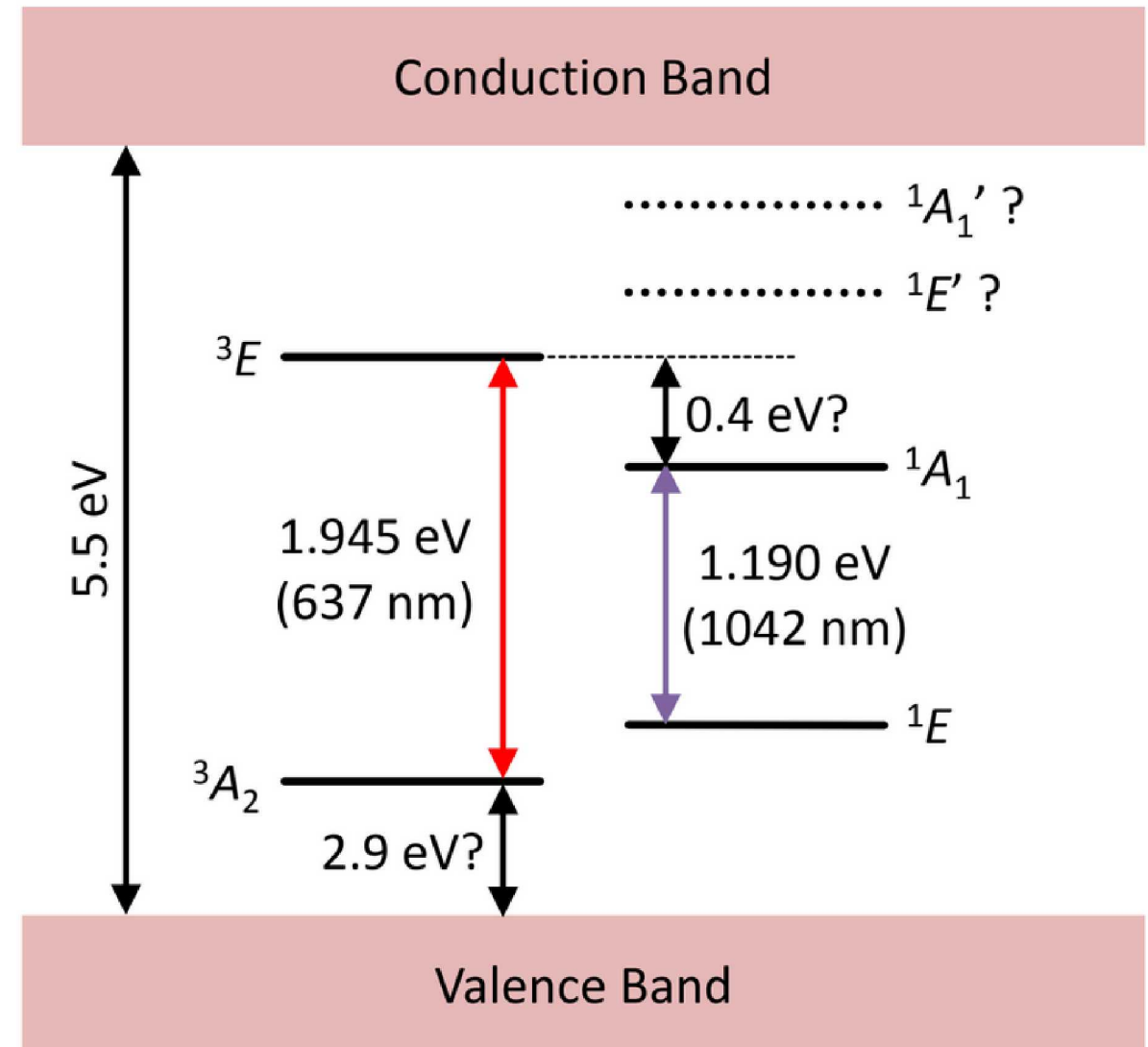
Improved photon noise or non-fluorescence readout can lead to better sensitivity



Gaps in basic properties knowledge

- Unobserved singlet states
- Single-triplet energy separation
- Optical pumping mechanism
- Photoionization dynamics & charge-state ratio

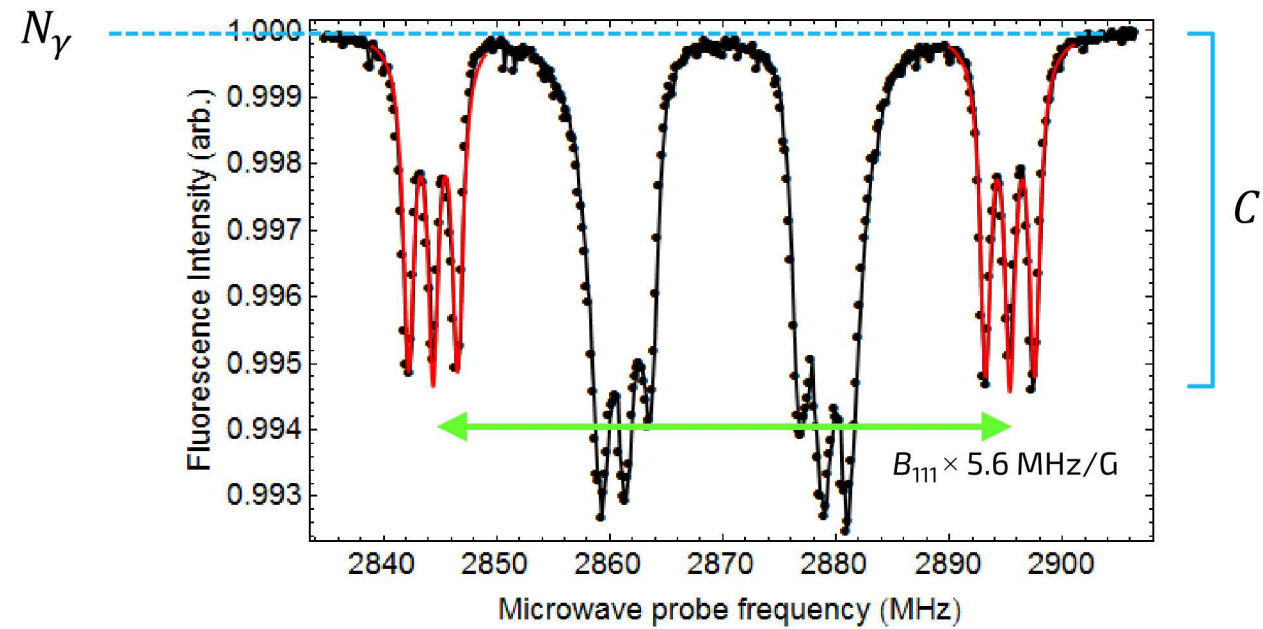
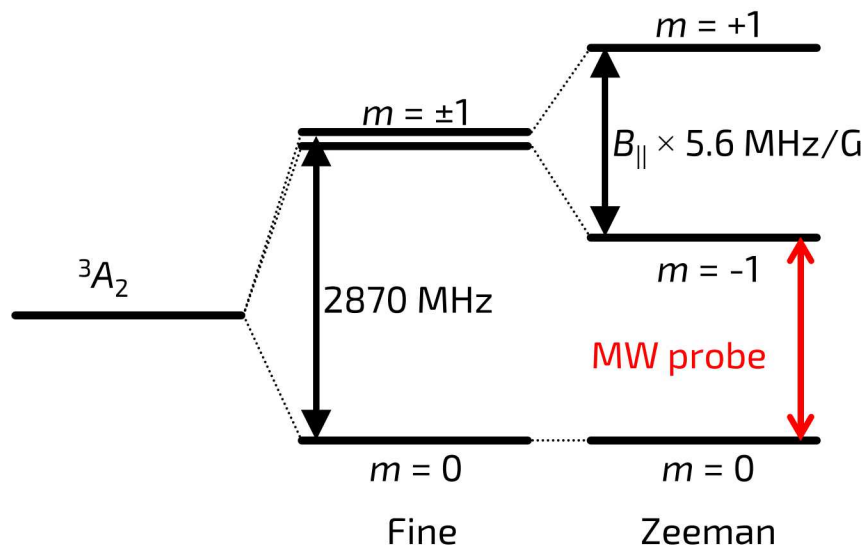
A more complete understanding can inform more optimized sensing & readout techniques



NV sensitivity improvements will enable new applications

- Biomagnetism
- Magnetic navigation
- Rotation sensing
- Diamond anvil cell sensing

NV photon shot noise magnetic noise floor: $\Delta B \sim \frac{\Gamma}{c \sqrt{N_\gamma}}$ (smaller is better)



Room for improvement

- Linewidth & contrast boosts are the most promising
- Current sensitivity still far from the spin projection noise

Dual approach for improved sensitivity:

- Improved diamond samples
- Optimized NV readout techniques

Investigate other optically-active defects

- In diamond: SiV, SnV, PbV, ST1, ...
- In other solids (SiC polymorphs, ...)

Ideas for new NV sensing applications

- Magnetic imaging with small standoff
- Temperature, pressure, and electric field sensing
- Extreme environments

Magnetic sensitivity vs. spatial resolution

